

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, reports the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Bee during the month of February, 1895...

Table with 2 columns: Circulation figures for various days and months, including totals and less deductions for unsold and returned copies.

It is suggested that Count Castellane will be kept so busy checking those twenty trunks that he will not have time to become tired of his wedding journey.

Any one reading the Chicago newspapers just now will quickly come to the conclusion that Mayor Hopkins' decision not to seek re-election this spring was very wisely reached.

The late grand jury returned only thirty-six indictments. Had it had jurisdiction over the bad white men who sell worse whisky to good Indians it might have made a record equal to that of the average federal grand jury.

While repealing the ordinances fixing the salaries of the Board of Health employees why not repeal the ordinances establishing the various inspectorships and give us an entirely new deal, both as to inspectors and salaries?

We commend the plain speaking in the council finance committee's report on the question of tax shirking and undervalued assessments to the patriots who are opposing the plan for a single tax assessor and revised methods of property valuation.

It seems to require an almost superhuman effort for some of the ex-congressmen to break away from the vicinity of Washington. Perhaps it is the thought of their probable reception on reaching home that has destroyed their eagerness to once more mingle with their former constituents.

If, as ex-Congressman O'Neill of Missouri intimates, the representatives who were elected to stay at home last November are making preparations to go to work, we sincerely hope they will exercise every precaution in order that the novel experience may not lead to disastrous results upon their health.

The Union Pacific officials prefer to continue to pay employees by checks rather than by cash and take the risk of having the checks raised occasionally by the skillful forgers who have been operating along the line. The fact that a long line of railroad depository banks depend on the pay check system may have something to do with its popularity.

Is the legislature going to endorse the plan for the kindergarten school of agriculture and mechanic arts which the regents of the State university propose to substitute for the present preparatory department? The university complains of crowded buildings. Abolish the preparatory school in fact as well as in name and some of the pressure will be speedily relieved.

It has been a long, long time since a president has been able to keep his cabinet intact from the commencement to the end of his term of office. When President Cleveland selected his present advisers, shortly before his last inauguration, it was understood that his choice was influenced by the prospect of holding his appointees together for the whole four years. If this was his expectation it has been already disappointed.

The university appropriation boomers object to the reference to the large enrollment at the State university as the product of mushroom growth. They pretend that the attendance on that institution is no more than it should be and that it will be largely increased so soon as money is furnished to provide additional accommodation and additional members of the faculty. In all these discussions they point to the University of Wisconsin as institutions with a large number of students each. They forget to mention the fact that Michigan has twice the population of Nebraska, and that Wisconsin has half again the population of Nebraska. If 2,000 is the proper attendance on the Nebraska State university, then there ought to be over 3,000 students at Madison and over 4,000 at Ann Arbor. Harvard university, with a dense population all around her, has only a few more than 3,000 students. The idea that 2,000 should be the normal attendance at a State university in Nebraska is preposterous.

MAKING UNREASONABLE DEMANDS.

The efforts of members of the Chicago Board of Trade to assist the destitute farmers of the drought stricken districts seem to have been misunderstood by many of those to whom their proposition has been addressed. The plan was inaugurated about two weeks ago by that organization by the appointment of a committee to solicit funds for investment in seed grain to be loaned to the drought sufferers on stipulated terms of repayment when the coming year's crop should be harvested. The committee sent letters to correspondents in different counties asking for information respecting the need of seed grain and requesting the co-operation of men of substantial standing in each community.

Instead of entering into the spirit of the movement the people of several counties have apparently proceeded on the theory that all they had to do to secure a free gift of seed grain in superabundance was to ask for it. As a natural consequence the estimates of needed grain have been swelled beyond all proportion. We have it on the authority of the Broken Bow Republican that some of the counties sent in applications for a million bushels of seed each and that others have been comparatively no more moderate in their demands. No wonder that upon applications such as these the members of the Board of Trade committee have felt constrained to issue a second circular letter. This letter states that the request for seed grain is of such magnitude and the tenor of replies to the previous inquiry indicates so much confidence in their ability to supply all wants that there may be a misapprehension as to what aid can be looked for from them. It goes on to say that the Board of Trade as a corporation cannot appropriate money for this or like purpose, so the proposed fund must be raised by personal subscription. What that will be is yet unknown, but at best it will be but small in comparison with the needs of the many drought stricken counties. They therefore suggest that too great reliance should not be placed on their assistance.

If any counties in Nebraska have been asking for a million bushels of seed grain they have certainly essayed to impose upon the generosity of their friends. The best estimates are that one and one-half bushels of seed grain are required to the acre. A million bushels therefore would suffice to plant over 60,000 acres, or more than 1,000 square miles. The largest counties in Nebraska, with the exception of Cherry and Cheyenne, have scarce 2,500 square miles, and only a comparatively small part of those are under cultivation. The average size of Nebraska counties is about 850 square miles; the average of those in the drought area is a little larger. But in no part of the state is there such utter desolation that the whole cultivated area must be planted with borrowed seed. What the farmers everywhere are expected to do and ought to do is to provide themselves so far as possible with seed at their own resources and leave the outside assistance to those who are unable to get seed grain in any other way. The different counties should revise their estimates and put the figures not at what they would like to have, but at what they cannot get along without. If they only make their requests reasonable they will spur on the efforts of the Board of Trade committee to carry out its plan of seed grain relief.

AGGRESSIVE AGRARIANS.

The German agrarians are making a most aggressive fight to obtain more protection than they now enjoy against foreign competition, and it appears that their efforts are largely directed against American products. According to a report from one of our consuls the products of this country steadily grow in popularity with the consumers of Germany, a fact which the agriculturists of that country fully realize. Having succeeded in persuading the government to prohibit the importation of American cattle, they are now directing their attention to other products of the United States. They are agitating for a higher duty on cotton seed oil, in which they are supported by the oil manufacturers, so that this is very likely to be conceded to them, and any day may develop demands for a discriminating policy toward other articles of American production imported into Germany. This feeling of hostility toward the competition of American products on the part of the German agriculturists is a rather serious matter, especially in view of the possibility that it may find a favorable response from the government. Congress having allowed the differential duty of one-tenth of a cent on sugar to stand, the German government may feel that it is fully warranted in adopting a discriminating policy as to those American products the competition of which the agrarians of Germany most object to. Besides losing the German markets for our cattle, it appears that we have also lost largely in our wheat trade with that country, due mainly to the competition of Argentina. In 1892 Germany imported over 6,000,000 tons of wheat from the United States, and less than 700,000 tons from Argentina. Last year this country exported to Germany only about half the amount of wheat sent there in 1892, while Argentina exported more than the United States. In other words, the statistics show a decline of American exports of wheat to Germany in 1894 as compared with two years before of more than 50 per cent, and an increase of about 500 per cent in the exports of wheat from the Argentine Republic to that country. This is due to the fact that it costs less to deliver the wheat of Argentina in the European markets than it does to put down there the grain of our north-west and this formidable competition, threatening in time to deprive us of the European markets for our surplus wheat, is growing from year to year. It is a matter which, taken in connection with the hostility of the agrarian element of Europe to American products, is worthy of serious consideration. It is to be remarked that so far as the German agriculturists are concerned they are not confining their movement for more protection wholly to the competing products from this country. If they could have their way they would treat the products of European countries which find a market in Germany with less favor than is now accorded them, but in this direction their efforts will be futile. The commercial arrangements which Germany has with Russia and other European countries will be adhered to, and it is because this is so that the government is likely to do what it can, without, perhaps, going so far as to invite a war of commercial retaliation, to satisfy the agrarian demands. The resolution introduced in the German Husbands' council in session at Berlin, demanding that countries outside of Europe competing with Germany be refused treaty consideration of the most favored nation, and that a customs union of the European husbandry states be eventually established, is significant of the sentiment of the element composing the council. The agrarian agitation abroad is replete with interest to the agricultural producers of the United States.

THE SILVER MANIFESTO.

The manifesto issued by the American Bimetallist league, announcing the projected organization of a party for the one purpose of securing the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, by the United States, will hardly command more than a passing attention. The signers of this manifesto profess to believe that a majority of the voters of the country are in favor of the policy they advocate, but they will discover in due time that they are laboring under a delusion. The American people are unquestionably favorable to both gold and silver as money, but they know enough to know that the silver dollar cannot be made the equivalent of the gold dollar at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the fiat of congress. It is entirely safe to say a very large majority of them thoroughly understand that if this country alone should under existing conditions adopt the free coinage of silver it would be only a very brief time when gold would disappear from circulation, to be obtained only by paying a premium for it, and the country would be on a silver basis. The American people have been studying this subject most carefully for several years, and there is not a reasonable doubt that the proposition that the United States shall enter upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver without an international agreement has been steadily losing ground. The assumption of the authors of the league manifesto, that "the United States has power enough in the commercial world to alone restore the link between gold and silver broken in 1873," is absurd. No one country has the power to do this, and the United States being a debtor nation to an enormous amount would exert less influence to such an end than Great Britain, or Germany, or France. Some of the other views put forth by the so-called Bimetallist league are equally ill-advised and unsound.

MUTILATING THE CHARTER.

A dozen capitalists and heavy real estate owners appeared before the senate committee on cities Monday to remonstrate against the passage of the charter formulated by the Douglas delegation and introduced by the Douglas delegation in both houses. Claiming to represent one-fourth of the taxing reality of Omaha, these gentlemen declare that several vital amendments agreed upon by the charter committee are detrimental to their interests, and therefore should be taken out of the charter amendments. They lay special stress on the proposed creation of a single tax assessor and insist that the old system of precinct assessors must not be disturbed. In the interest of the public works contractors and owners of corporate franchises, with whom they are more or less affiliated, these capitalists also ask for a number of other changes that were thoroughly discussed and voted down by the charter committee. This is only a repetition of the costly experience through which Omaha has passed every two years since the metropolitan charter was adopted. Why did not these property owners and capitalists make their objections before the charter committee, which is made up of citizens of Omaha who know the defects of our system of assessment and taxation and are familiar with the relations of contractors of public works and contractors for water, gas and electric lights to this city, instead of seeking to enforce their views upon a legislative committee of which only one member comes from Omaha and which, barring this member, knows nothing about our charter and the leaks and drawbacks which this community has to overcome? Grant that these gentlemen do represent one-fourth of all the taxing property, why should the wishes of the other three-fourths of the taxpayers who cannot appear at Lincoln be ignored and their interests sacrificed? Why should the heaviest taxpayers, who are always

ABLE TO GET CONCESSIONS FROM OUR ASSOCIATES.

able to get concessions from our associates, county commissioners and councils, be allowed to override the will and subordinate the interests of the thousands of home owners and the middle class of property owners to their own will and interest? This is a representative government, presumed to be ruled by majorities; in other words, a government by the people and for the people. Now, whom shall the Douglas delegation represent in framing the charter, the wealthy property owners, who number less than one hundred and represent one-fourth of the taxing property, or the thousands of smaller taxpayers, who represent three-fourths of the property? Does it stand to reason that legislative committees, who absolutely know nothing about the wants of Omaha in the way of municipal regulation and restriction, are in better position to determine which of the proposed amendments is desirable than the charter committee that framed these amendments after full discussion of all their bearings upon the municipal machinery? The periodic chopping up of our charter by legislative committees manipulated through contractors and corporate managers has been a veritable blight to Omaha during the past ten years. It has retarded the growth of this city, destroyed property values, made us pay four hundred thousand dollars for parks that could have been secured by eminent domain condemnation for half the money, and divided Omaha from South Omaha to the detriment of both cities. It has promoted tax exemptions and tax evasion and indirectly contributed toward forcing thousands of thrifty and honest men and women to leave their homes and savings sacrificed at sheriff's sale. This is not an overdrawn picture. The charter mutilations of 1887 and 1889 gave a setback to Omaha that cannot be computed in millions. Had it not been for these mutilations we should today have had our market houses and auditoriums and other local improvements that would have stimulated real estate values and given employment to thousands that have literally been driven out of the city or have had to be supported by charity.

ARE WE TO HAVE THE COSTLY EXPERIENCE REPEATED THIS YEAR?

Are we to have the costly experience repeated this year? That remains for the legislature and the delegation from this county to answer. The retrenchment committee of the council reminds us very much of Artemus Ward when he declared he was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations in the war. They are ready to knock out the building inspector's clerk, but retain on the city pay roll the \$300 a year sergeant-at-arms of the council whose duties were formerly performed by a member of the police force. They want the fire and police commission to cut down the salary of the assistant fire chief, who risks his life every time there is a big fire and has no night or day that he can count his own, but they are not willing to cut down the salaries of clerks who are drawing the same pay as the assistant fire chief at their desks in comfortable offices, with a half holiday every week and Fourth of July and Christmas most of the year. And that, too, when men of the same capacity, doing work in our banks and railway headquarters, are only too glad to work for from 15 to 25 per cent less than the city is paying.

HE GETS THERE JUST THE SAME.

Now that the government is paying the South Dakota and Nebraska Indians their annuities in cash instead of mink clothing, damaged goods, robes and diseased live stock, the life of the Indian trader is becoming more respectable. He is no longer a simple and direct, while the result, so far as the Indian is concerned, is just the same.

SIGNS OF BETTER TIMES.

Viewed from every possible standpoint it seems manifest now that the long extended period which was a cause intended to put an end to the practice of the acceptance of railway passes by public officials in New York has been abandoned. A measure ingeniously designed to offset a national prohibition. Perhaps, however, the bill will have the expressed will of the people superior to the hungry grab of the legislators.

A PASS AT THE CONSTITUTION.

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PLEADING THE BAY ACT.

When we say that consideration for the ladies plays a prominent part in the official life at Washington we intend to be taken in the utmost sense. We know of cases where eminent men have accepted official positions that they didn't want to please their wives, and of some of them who have held on, though much inclined to resign, because their wives were attached to the gay life of the capital. Breathe freely, though, for we shall "name no names."

KEEP THE DEPOSITORY LAW.

The Omaha Bee has come gallantly to the defense of the depository law for state and county funds, showing conclusively, as the editor of this paper has done, that the law is framed on just principles and only requires amendments on minor points. There has been honestly obeyed it has saved people thousands of dollars. It has nowhere been responsible for the loss of public funds. Back of all this is the repeal of the law is the bankers' and treasurers' combination, which intend to use public funds for their own private profit if the act is repealed.

COMPLIMENTARY BONGOS.

As everybody knows, Mr. Depeux's experience with newspaper men has been larger in the country. What he had to say on the subject at the Press club dinner is therefore, of special interest. It was not said in the way of flattery, but as a matter of simple justice and candor. Mr. Depeux declared that in his experience with reporters he had never been misrepresented except by incapacity or accident. This is a high and not undeserved praise of the press of this city. It is a credit to the public in general, and a larger debt than it is commonly willing to acknowledge. Mr. Depeux's testimony is in accord with that of Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, who recently said that several years ago he had the discovery that reporters were not the enemies of mankind, and ever since then he had "found no class of men more quick to respond or willing to pay careful regard to courtesy and the confidence of regard."

EMBARGOS ON AMERICAN CATTLE.

There seems to be a strong sentiment in many sections of the country in favor of retaliatory action by the president. The claim is made in a few tariff reform journals that Germany, France and Belgium are merely enforcing a protective tariff and therefore a tariff of terms is weak and futile. A special embargo upon American cattle has few if any points of resemblance to a protective tariff upon a certain kind of merchandise, as an embargo is not laid for any purpose of revenue and applies only to certain species of revenue, while a protective tariff yields revenue and makes no distinction as to the foreign country exporting the product. It may be added that under the McKinley protective tariff the United States had no cattle embargoes in France or Germany to fight. It is the "tariff reform" law, under which the embargoes are being raised by Europe against American products.

HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVENING POWER.—LATEST U. S. GOV'T REPORT

Advertisement for baking powder, featuring the text 'Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report' and 'ABSOLUTELY PURE'.

"HERE'S TO THE DEAD AHEAD."

Minneapolis Tribune: "Weeping, we retrace the steps of the dead." Kansas City Journal: "Goodby, congress—you poor, miserable wretch." Globe-Democrat: "Nothing in the life of the dying congress becomes it like the leaving it."

REPORT ON TROY ELECTION CORRUPTION

All the trouble from repeating to Murder Attributed to Evil Influences of the Murphy Machine—Both Parties Are Blamed.

ALBANY, March 6.—The report of the majority of the special committee to investigate the Troy elections is a bitter attack on United States Senator Murphy. After asserting that repeating, riot, assault and even murder have been committed, it says: "It is the work of a depraved and hitherto realized political machine, so adjusted, organized and run as to enable individuals in the name of the democratic party and in defiance of law to overthrow government and thwart the rights of suffrage. This machine is an organization composed of professional politicians, having a recognized, acknowledged and responsible head, and operates through democratic election officers and other outlaws supported by a police force and a police department obedient to its obligations."

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: "There has been much abuse of congress in the past, some of it just and ill-timed; but it has to be said in all fairness that the body which has just closed its ways that it was the lowest in the scale within human memory, and that it will be well for the future stability of this government if it will never have a successor that will fall as low."

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The marked falling off in war news strengthens the impression that the Chinese army finds walking pretty good. Senator Camden asserts "the Lord's prayer could not pass the senate without amendment"—unless sprinkled with sugar. In the calm, secluded recesses of her prison home Mrs. Dominis will have ample time to ruminate on the original sin of the throne.

Congressman Wadsworth of New York graduated from a champion ball club and wears a crooked index finger as an insignia of merit. Governor Morton's lively messages to the legislature of New York amaze the schemer and gratify the rest of mankind in that quarter. With very few exceptions the newspapers note a lively movement of real estate since the death of March 4. A good deal of it, however, is in the air.

The death of Grand Duke Alexis recalls his visit to this country in the early 70's and his hunting in the plains. Omaha entertained him for a day in a genuine western fashion, and he showed himself very appreciative of the hospitality accorded him. Elmer Clapsaddle, known as the "Hermit of the Great West," is in a cabin alone in Niagara county, New York, and over his door has posted the notice: "People not wanted here." This interesting youth is only 25 years old and has written a cranky book called "Key to the Bible."

Mme. de Lesseps, widow of the famous projector of the Suez and Panama canals, has followed the example of the Duke de Chartres, who recently had his son, Henri d'Orleans, put under a "conseil judiciaire," or guardian. Her son, a non-judicial officer in the cavalry regiment of chasseurs at Vienna, was living the life of a playboy. The story is told of the late Prof. Blackie that when he once put a card on the door of his lecture room, reading "Prof. Blackie & Co., 100, rue de la Harpe, Paris," some wagbagg student obliterated the "c" in "classes." Happening to pass that way the old professor saw the change. Stepping up to the door he held up the letter "c," and said to him on his way without a word, "Captain Auld of the Baltimore police, a son of Hugh Auld, who was the master of Frederick Douglass during his days of slavery, possesses the original bill of sale for Douglass, given by Thomas Auld to Hugh Auld. It is dated October 28, 1845, seven years after Douglass ran away, and the consideration was \$600. Captain Auld says that this bill was executed with the idea that the fugitive could be recovered, although at that time he was in England."

THE PROMOTION FALL IN THE ARMY.

People who gyrate in military circles have expressed some astonishment at the conduct of two army officers who have declined to accept brevets for services rendered in Indian campaigns, the general impression being that such honor should be accepted with a display of humble gratitude. There is really nothing remarkable in the declination referred to, being the result of the almost unanimous acceptance. In those days the brevet is really without value, for while it confers something of distinction the merely nominal added rank cuts no figure except in an obscure place in the army register, and is of no advantage whatever when promotions are being passed around. Only the other day a captain who was outranked by a hundred others was carelessly lifted away over the heads of officers who had been breveted more times than that same captain had been under fire, and who had rendered the country services more valuable than any ever rendered by the one who was so surprisingly favored. It is, therefore, quite reasonable to say that the brevet is today absolutely valueless, and unless there is speedily reform similar announcements may be made as to the medal of honor, which was originally intended as a mark of appreciation for the display of more than ordinary courage.

DESPERATE POLITICAL GANG

Got All the Votes They Wanted Regardless of Methods Employed.

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MICHIGAN'S SIREN BLAST.

Denver News: The Michigan democrats have adopted the right kind of a platform. James Freeman is to be elected without waiting for any other nation. They will carry the state on that platform. Courier Journal: The music has begun. The Michigan democratic convention, having assembled to nominate candidates for judges and university regents, adopted a resolution for immediate unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, independently of anybody or anything. It is a great pity that the free silverites cannot try their little experiment without bringing disaster upon anybody but themselves.

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Mme. de Lesseps, widow of the famous projector of the Suez and Panama canals, has followed the example of the Duke de Chartres, who recently had his son, Henri d'Orleans, put under a "conseil judiciaire," or guardian. Her son, a non-judicial officer in the cavalry regiment of chasseurs at Vienna, was living the life of a playboy. The story is told of the late Prof. Blackie that when he once put a card on the door of his lecture room, reading "Prof. Blackie & Co., 100, rue de la Harpe, Paris," some wagbagg student obliterated the "c" in "classes." Happening to pass that way the old professor saw the change. Stepping up to the door he held up the letter "c," and said to him on his way without a word, "Captain Auld of the Baltimore police, a son of Hugh Auld, who was the master of Frederick Douglass during his days of slavery, possesses the original bill of sale for Douglass, given by Thomas Auld to Hugh Auld. It is dated October 28, 1845, seven years after Douglass ran away, and the consideration was \$600. Captain Auld says that this bill was executed with the idea that the fugitive could be recovered, although at that time he was in England."

THE PROMOTION FALL IN THE ARMY.

People who gyrate in military circles have expressed some astonishment at the conduct of two army officers who have declined to accept brevets for services rendered in Indian campaigns, the general impression being that such honor should be accepted with a display of humble gratitude. There is really nothing remarkable in the declination referred to, being the result of the almost unanimous acceptance. In those days the brevet is really without value, for while it confers something of distinction the merely nominal added rank cuts no figure except in an obscure place in the army register, and is of no advantage whatever when promotions are being passed around. Only the other day a captain who was outranked by a hundred others was carelessly lifted away over the heads of officers who had been breveted more times than that same captain had been under fire, and who had rendered the country services more valuable than any ever rendered by the one who was so surprisingly favored. It is, therefore, quite reasonable to say that the brevet is today absolutely valueless, and unless there is speedily reform similar announcements may be made as to the medal of honor, which was originally intended as a mark of appreciation for the display of more than ordinary courage.

EMBARGOS ON AMERICAN CATTLE.

There seems to be a strong sentiment in many sections of the country in favor of retaliatory action by the president. The claim is made in a few tariff reform journals that Germany, France and Belgium are merely enforcing a protective tariff and therefore a tariff of terms is weak and futile. A special embargo upon American cattle has few if any points of resemblance to a protective tariff upon a certain kind of merchandise, as an embargo is not laid for any purpose of revenue and applies only to certain species of revenue, while a protective tariff yields revenue and makes no distinction as to the foreign country exporting the product. It may be added that under the McKinley protective tariff the United States had no cattle embargoes in France or Germany to fight. It is the "tariff reform" law, under which the embargoes are being raised by Europe against American products.

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REPORT ON TROY ELECTION CORRUPTION

All the trouble from repeating to Murder Attributed to Evil Influences of the Murphy Machine—Both Parties Are Blamed.

ALBANY, March 6.—The report of the majority of the special committee to investigate the Troy elections is a bitter attack on United States Senator Murphy. After asserting that repeating, riot, assault and even murder have been committed, it says: "It is the work of a depraved and hitherto realized political machine, so adjusted, organized and run as to enable individuals in the name of the democratic party and in defiance of law to overthrow government and thwart the rights of suffrage. This machine is an organization composed of professional politicians, having a recognized, acknowledged and responsible head, and operates through democratic election officers and other outlaws supported by a police force and a police department obedient to its obligations."

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: "There has been much abuse of congress in the past, some of it just and ill-timed; but it has to be said in all fairness that the body which has just closed its ways that it was the lowest in the scale within human memory, and that it will be well for the future stability of this government if it will never have a successor that will fall as low."

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Legislature absentees drew full pay, notwithstanding those vociferous professions of economy. Oscar Wilde's prowess as an author does not harmonize with the marquis of Queensberry's rules. So far as the cabinet is concerned, the symptoms of Casimir-Perierism are confined to the postoffice department.

The marked falling off in war news strengthens the impression that the Chinese army finds walking pretty good. Senator Camden asserts "the Lord's prayer could not pass the senate without amendment"—unless sprinkled with sugar. In the calm, secluded recesses of her prison home Mrs. Dominis will have ample time to ruminate on the original sin of the throne.

Congressman Wadsworth of New York graduated from a champion ball club and wears a crooked index finger as an insignia of merit. Governor Morton's lively messages to the legislature of New York amaze the schemer and gratify the rest of mankind in that quarter. With very few exceptions the newspapers note a lively movement of real estate since the death of March 4. A good deal of it, however, is in the air.

The death of Grand Duke Alexis recalls his visit to this country in the early 70's and his hunting in the plains. Omaha entertained him for a day in